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Analysis for new Period 3 Events

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OUTLINE

ñ New period 3 events

- ANN Selection
- Vertex predictions
- Results

ñ Conclusions

ANN: Goal - Method

ñ Goal:

 Use Artificial Neural Networks to Select Neutrino Interactions that were missed from the initial scan.

ñ Method:

- Use the existent ~ 900 neutrino interactions as "Signal" and equal number of background interactions as "Background" to train the ANN that will perform the characterization.

ANN Input Variables

n Scintillating Fiber System:

- Total Number of SF hits (and Total number of "interaction" SF hits 500)
- Total Pulse height (and Total "interaction" Pulse Height, Pulse height cut @ 500)
- % of hits in Stations 1 2 3 4 & % of "Interaction hits"
- Number of SF lines (UZ,VZ)

n Vector Drift Chambers:

Total Number of VDC hits

n Drift Chambers:

- Total number of DC hits
- Number of DC tracks

ñ EMCAL:

- Total Energy Deposition & Total Energy Deposition along y = 0 and |x| > 100 cm
- Number of clusters
- Average cluster energy
- Mean Cluster angle with respect to the z axis from the interaction point

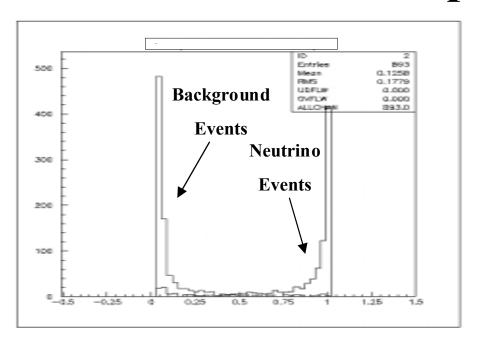
n Muon Identification System:

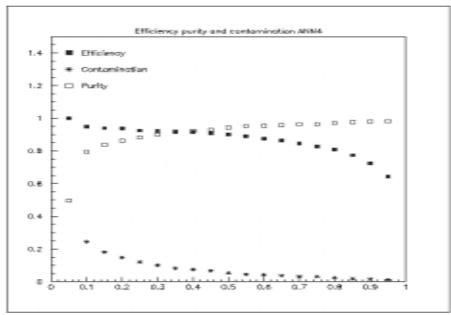
- Total number of MID hits
- Total number of MID hits in the central tubes

n Other Variables:

- Number of 3D final Tracks & Number of 3D final tracks that have SF and DC hits.
- Trigger Timing Differences (T32,T21,T31)
- Reconstructed Vertex in the Emylsiand Module. Tzanakos

ANN Output Function

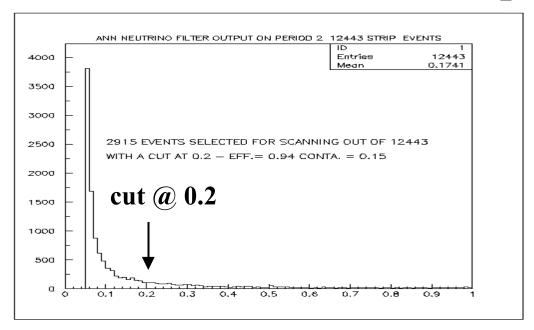




- n The performance of the ANN is good and one can select events with high efficiency and high purity (low contamination).
- \tilde{n} With a cut (a) 0.2:

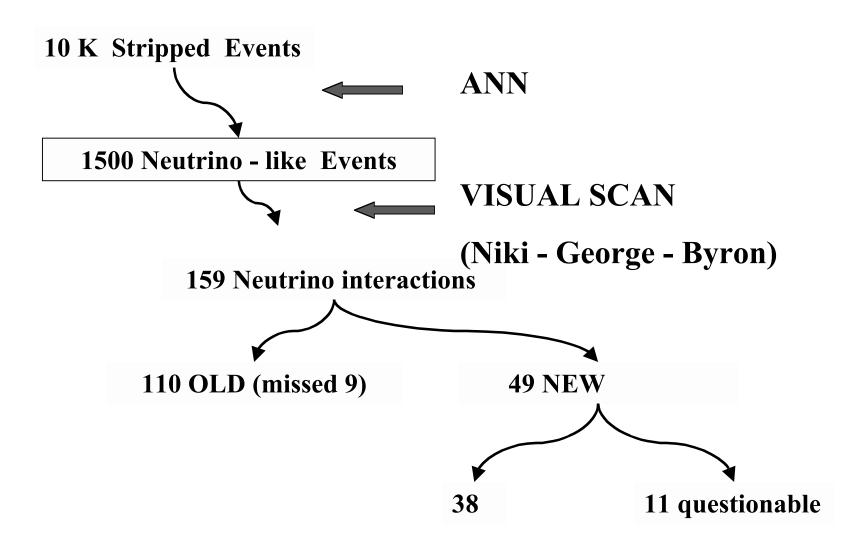
efficiency 0.94 - purity 0.86 - contamination 0.15

ANN Implementation & Results on a "raw" Data Sample



- ñ With a cut @ 0.2 2915 out of 12443 are selected as "neutrino" interactions.
- \tilde{n} Initial Signal/Background Ratio ~ 100/12443 = 0.008
- \tilde{n} Obtained Signal/Background Ratio ~ 100/2915 = 0.034

New period 3 neutrino interactions



Vertex Predictions: Goal - Main Idea

- > Goal: To predict the vertex position with the desired accuracy (~ 2.5 mm in u & v and ~ 5 mm in z) with minimal manual intervention.
- > Main idea: Use <u>confidently</u> reconstructed SF tracks and minimize the quantity:

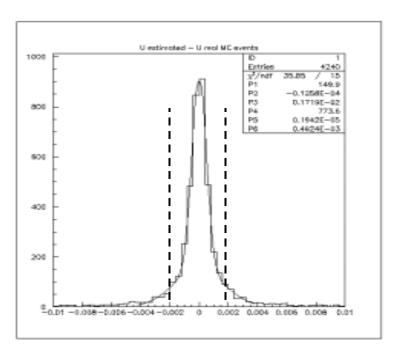
$$\chi^2 = \prod \frac{\mathbf{d^2_i}}{\mathbf{\sigma^2_i}}$$

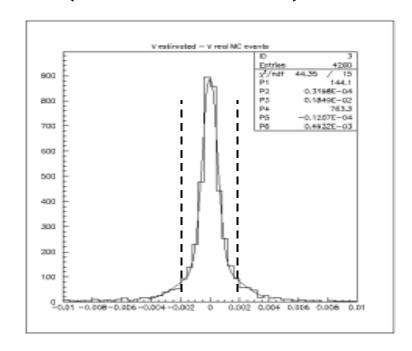
where d_i = distance of SF track i from the vertex \hat{U}_i = error of d_i

Minuit for minimization

- ñ The initial minimization code has been written from scratch using MC minimum search methods.
- ñ As a way to **test** our **results** and obtain even better we have built up the whole **minimization procedure** using **minuit** routines:
 - **SEEK** for initial MC search of minimum
 - **MIGRAD** for derivatives search of minimum
 - **MINOS** for obtaining the error matrix
- n Our results & minuit results are very similar but decided to use MINUIT since it is more reliable and efficient on obtaining errors.

□² Minimization (MC Events)



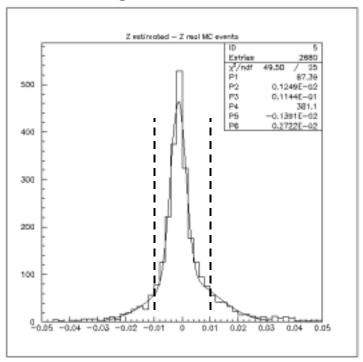


U_{est} - U_{real} 2 gaussian fit

ñ In 16 % of events u,v-vertex is estimated with 1.72 mm sigma ñ In 84 % of Events u,v-vertex is estimated with 0.49 mm sigma

□² Minimization (MC Events)

2 gaussian fit

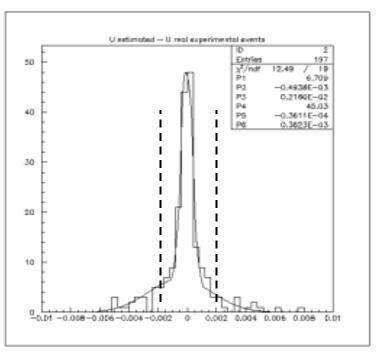


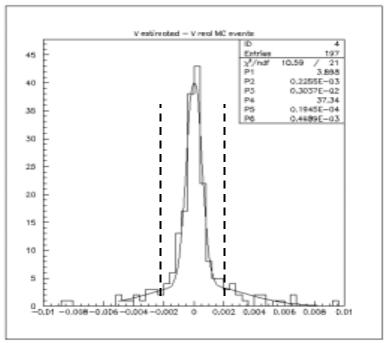
 Z_{est} - Z_{real}

ñ In 18 % of Events z-vertex is estimated with 11 mm sigma

ñ In 82 % of Events z-vertex is estimated with 2.7 mm sigma

\square^2 Minimization (203 Events)





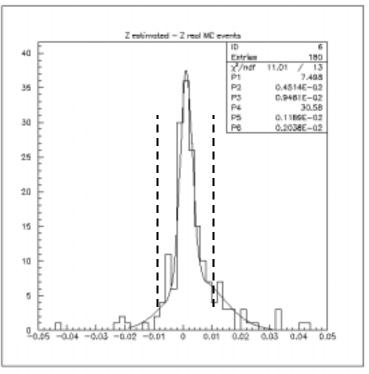
U_{est} - U_{real} 2 gaussian fit

V_{est} - V_{real}

ñ In 13 % of events u,v-vertex is estimated with 2.50 mm sigma ñ In 87 % of Events u,v-vertex is estimated with 0.49 mm sigma

\Box^2 Minimization (203 Events)

2 gaussian fit



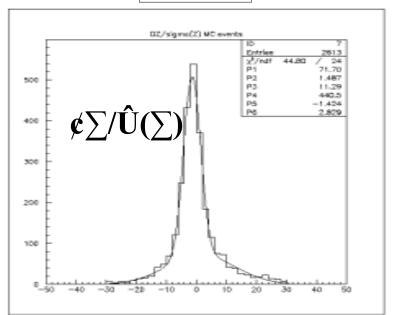
 Z_{est} - Z_{real}

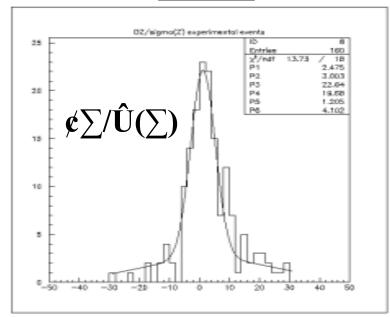
ñ In 20 % of Events z-vertex is estimated with 9.4 mm sigma

ñ In 80 % of Events z-vertex is estimated with 2.1 mm sigma

Minuit Z errors (MC &203 Events)

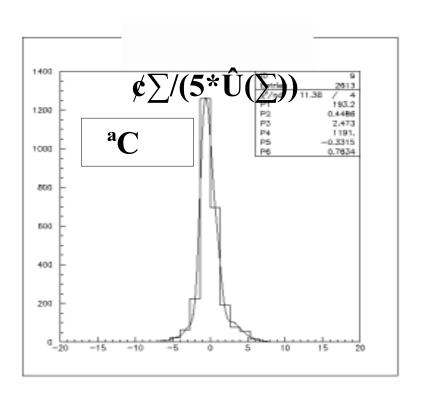
^aC 203

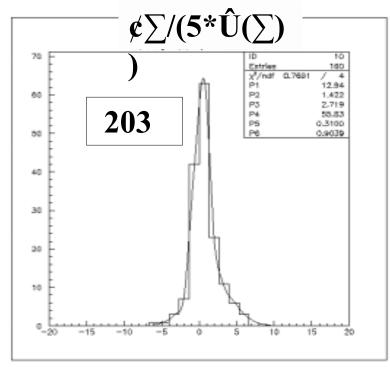




- ñ Sigma of $\langle \Sigma \rangle \hat{\mathbf{U}}(\Sigma)$ distrubution apparently too large <=> Too small errors.
- ñ Thus introduce arbitrary multiplication factor on MINUIT errors in order to achieve sigma of $\langle \hat{\mathbf{v}} \rangle / \hat{\mathbf{U}} (\Sigma)$ distribution ~ 1

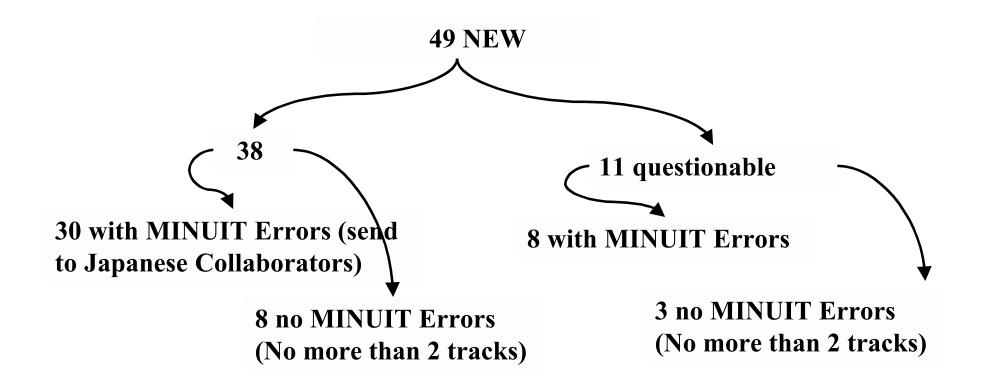
Minuit Z errors (MC &203 Events)





in Introducing a multiplication factor = 5 on MINUIT errors the $\langle \Sigma / (5*\hat{\mathbf{U}}(\Sigma)) \rangle$ distribution now becomes nearly **gaussian** with a **sigma of** ~ 1.

Vertex Predictions: New period 3 events



ñ Using the previously described procedure we obtained vertex predictions for the new period 3 events and 30 have already been send to our Japanese Collaborators

Conclusions - On going work

- ñ Using Neural Network Techniques we have selected new period 3 neutrino interactions in a satisfactory way as far as efficiency and timing is concerned.
- n Using minimization techniques we have obtained quite accurate vertex predictions for new period 3 events with minimal manual intervention.